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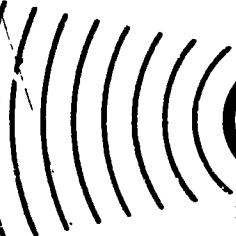
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## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this project was to collect data concerning the black magazine in order to assess whether or not there was sufficient material to merit further study of black publications. A pilot study revealed that the purely mass magazines act as forums for expression and appear to have the following recurrent themes: black awareness, survival, identity, liberation, black aesthetics, and pan-Africanism. The trend in black magazines appears to be from religious to general to nationalistic. It was concluded that black publications do merit further study. This document also contains a list of the titles, addresses, and editors of the black magazines included in the study. (LL)

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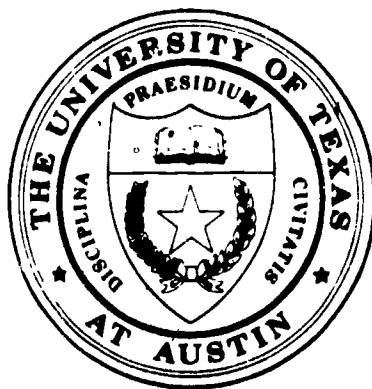


# CCR

**School of Communication / The University of Texas at Austin / Austin, Texas**

## Marvin Kimbrough

**January 1973**



Black Magazines: An Exploratory Study

by

Marvin Kimbrough

A project done under the  
supervision of DeWitt C. Reddick

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## Black Magazines: An Exploratory Study

by

Marvin Kimbrough

The purpose of this project is to collect data concerning the black magazine in order to assess whether or not there is sufficient material for further study.

Three items are attempted: (1) a pilot study with a limited number of black magazines, (2) a compilation of names, addresses and editors of as many black magazines as possible and (3) a bibliography.

For this paper, a black magazine is defined as one whose audience is predominantly black and/or whose ownership is black. The terms Black, Afro-American and Negro will be used interchangeably.

A study of the literature in journalism and in black studies shows that there is no single source with a near complete listing of Negro magazines.

The need for such a study might be: (1) There are so many black studies programs throughout the country, such a study would provide a useful resource tool for such programs. (2) In the field of journalism, it would be useful for persons interested in pursuing black communication systems and for those who want a complete picture of magazine journalism in this country. (3)

The status and relevance of the black magazine are changing within the black community; hence, its history is important. Roland Wolseley in The Black Press, U.S.A. (Ames: The Iowa State University Press, 1971, 116) stated: "There is reason to say that the modern black magazine of general circulation is coming to symbolize the black press whereas in the past black journalism was dominated by the newspaper."

Background information was gathered from three sources: (1) Literature on black journalism, (2) Lists which included traditional journalism sources, black resource data and literature, and U.S. Government information and (3) Other.

The author of this paper is beginning with literature on black journalism because the broader areas, that is, general texts only mention the title and sometimes the name of the editor of black journalism (See Mott and Emery in the General Bibliography).

(1) I. Garland Penn, The Afro-American Press (Springfield, Mass.: Willey & Company, 1891, reprinted in 1969 by Arno and The New York Times) devoted a chapter to black magazines. This chapter, "Afro-American Magazines," 116-126, mentioned six magazines: The National Reformer, 1883, William Whipper, editor; The A.M.E. Church Review, 1884, a quarterly, organ of the General Conference of the A.M.E. Church at Baltimore, B.T. Tanner, editor; Our Women and Children, Louisville, Kentucky, 1888, William Simmons, editor; Howard's Negro American, 1889, Harrisburg, Pa., James Howard, proprietor; The Afro-American Budget, monthly, Evanston, Illinois, J.S. Woods, editor; and The Southland, 1890, monthly, Salisbury, North Carolina, J. C. Price, editor.

Frederick G. Detweiler, The Negro Press in the United States (University of Chicago, 1922, reprinted by Mc Grath Publishing Company, 1968) has no separate section on magazines but devotes four pages, 126-129, to them in Chapter V, "What Is in a Negro Paper?" In Chapter VII "Other Solutions on the Race Problem," pages 165-171, are devoted to magazines.

In the former reference, 126-129, Detweiler stated that about 35 publications plus perhaps 82 school periodicals were in existence. School publications, he stated, should perhaps be included because such bulletins served the student and supplied information and inspiration to the entire constituency (126).

He listed some periodicals by schools such as The Southern Workman of Hampton and the Rural Messenger of Tuskegee. He listed fraternal, church, music, literary and race propaganda magazines.

In the latter reference (165-171), Detweiler dealt briefly with New York magazines including the Crusader, Challenge and the Triangle for which he said: "All these magazines are intelligently and ably edited. They show interest in history, in the drama, in music and in poetry. A vein of radical and undefined protest runs through them all (66)." More space is devoted to Chandler Owen and A. Philip Randolph's The Messenger than to the other periodicals. Detweiler noted its program, content, method of distribution and contributors.

A recent publication, Roland Edgar Wolseley's The Black Press, U.S.A. (Ames, Iowa: The Iowa State University Press, 1971) contains two chapters on black magazines: VII, "The Black Magazine--The Frontrunners," 116-134 and VIII, "The Black Magazines--Specialist," 135-162.

The former reference (116-134) deals with what Wolseley calls the "Frontrunners." These are the magazines which are consumer-aimed, have large circulations, more advertising revenue and volume and a broader influence than the others. They include three companies: the Johnson Publishing Company, Tuesday Publications, Inc., both in Chicago and Good Publishing Company of Fort Worth, Texas.



The latter is owned by a white man, George Levitan. Historical data, circulation figures, etc. are given for the magazines published by the three companies. Wolseley also includes Soul Publications and the women's magazines, Essence and Our Lady as members of this category.

The latter reference (135-162) treats magazines which are scholarly, political, literary, and organs of organizations and business publications. He includes: Crisis, Phylon, Journal of Negro History, Black Scholar, Black Theatre, Black Sports, Journal of Black Poetry. Data similar to that given the "Frontrunners" including history, circulation, and objectives are included.

(2) Lists. Three types of lists were consulted for data: (a) traditional tools for journalism: N.W. Ayer and Son's Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals and Writer's Market, (b) black resources: The Negro Almanac, The Negro Handbook, Black World, and the Directory of Afro-American Resources and (c) U.S. Census Reports.

(a) Five issues of N.W. Ayer and Son's Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals, West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1970 and 1971 were examined. Publications are indexed as "Negro Publications." The listing contains data on city, state, and frequency of publication. The data show little change in the number of periodicals. For example, 1966 showed 155 papers; 1967, 145; 1968, 151; 1970, 158 and 1971, 163.

Items are not indexed according to newspaper or magazine.

K. Polking and Natalie Hagen (eds.), Writers' Market, Cincinnati: Writer's Digest, 1967, 1968, 1970 and 1971 listed an average of 12 Negro magazines, per year's edition. Each volume lists Ebony, Negro Digest, Bronze Thrills, Negro History Bulletin, Jet and Sepia. The data included name, address, editor, cost per copy and something about the content of the magazine. It included the type of material accepted from writers, payment, reporting time, and types of rights purchased.

(b) Harry A. Ploshi and Roscoe C. Brown, Jr.'s The Negro Almanac (New York: Bellwether Publishing Company, Inc., 1967, 835-844) listed separately, newspapers, religious publications, collegiate publications and commercial magazines and journals. Name, address, city and state, circulation and type, and open ad rates are given. Arrangement is in alphabetical order by city and state. The breakdown is useful, yet, it is difficult to distinguish some periodicals from newspapers. It is also noted that Bellwether acknowledges assistance from the Ayer and Son's Directory.

The Editors of Ebony's The Negro Handbook (Chicago: Johnson Publishing Company, Inc., 1966, 383-386) listed 156 magazines and newspapers based on Ayer and Son's Directory.

Although not a list in the sense of the above items, Black World, a monthly (Chicago: Johnson Publishing Company), contains a regular feature, "Perspectives," which has information on books, writers, artists and arts. Examination of the following issues, July 1971, August 1971, September 1971 and December 1971, showed an average of five new magazines per month. Addresses, editors, purpose of magazine, subscription costs are usually noted.

Walter Schartz (ed.), Directory of Afro-American Resources (New York: R.R. Bowker Co., 1970) provides a valuable source.

A sample entry is:

Howard University, Bureau of Education Research,  
Washington, D.C. 20001. Tel. 202. 387-6100.  
Walter G. Daniel, Editor-in-chief.

Publ.: Journal of Negro Education, quarterly.

.1 Bureau of Educational Research.  
Files 1932- Includes complete run of the  
Journal of Negro Education; correspondence  
about, and ms copies of articles run in the  
Journal. (p. 39)

However, all entries are not as easy to find as the above example. The Directory deals with many organizations, personalities, personal papers and various types of collections. Because there is no index, sifting through a huge amount of material is necessary. This, however, is valuable because often copies of magazines are noted in papers and other collections.

(c) Three issues of the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce's "Negro Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States" were examined. These were issues for 1939, 1943 and 1945.

The 1939 report, issued in April 1940, listed 140 Negro magazines and bulletins. The list was according to state. Type of magazine, address and frequency of printing were also noted. A chart gave statistical data on circulation for the 1938 and 1939 period. Categories were suggested which included advertising, business and trade, collegiate, educational, fraternal, general, health, medical and scientific; pictorial and theatrical, religious and miscellaneous.

The 1943 report, issued August 1944, listed 105 periodicals. It noted that the twenty-seven religious periodicals accounted for practically 90% of the average net circulation per issue for all magazines and bulletins reporting that item.

The 1945 report, issued August 1946, listed 100 periodicals, 24 of which were established during the war years 1942 and 1945. The highest number of publications printed during that period were general in scope. The report noted that more than one-third of the circulation was for general magazines, the next highest proportion for the religious magazines.

3. It may be noted that Time's special issue "Black America 1970," (April 6, 1970, 89) stated:

"Black journalists who prefer to work for black-managed or black oriented publications find the choice severely limited." Time then lists only the Johnson publications, Ebony, Jet and Negro Digest. It is, perhaps, true that the average white layman is familiar with only these publications. It is perhaps for this reason that Dick Gregory used Jet in one of his presentations:

You know we finally got the papers downtown to stop using the word "Negro" over and over again whenever they report a crime. But they've got ways of getting around that now. They let you know it was Negroes who did the job anyway. Like in this report of a supermarket robbery last week; they said the safe with \$10,000 in it was opened but the money was untouched. The only thing that was missing was forty pounds of chit'lins and one six-pack of Pepsi-Cola. And a witness said she saw two men leave who had kerchiefs over their faces and around the tops of their heads, too. The fuzz (cops) found a copy of Jet with Moms Mabley on the cover at the scene of the crime. Now you'd never guess who pulled off that job, would you?

--Charles Yeil, Urban Blues, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1969, 182-83.

## I. Pilot Study

During the fall of 1971, questionnaires were sent to 160 magazines. A copy of the questionnaire is in the appendix. The mailing list is on page 24. Thirty-nine (indicated with A) completed and returned the questionnaire; 97 (B) did not respond to the questionnaire; 18 (C) were returned because publication had moved and left no forwarding address; 3 (D) were out of print; 4 (F) were not applicable because they were not magazines. That is, they were newspapers or letters, or, they were a one-shot publication which was not continued.

## Discussion

The following section will discuss briefly the results of the questionnaire. Each question will be handled separately. One calculation, that of size of the magazines, was not based on the questionnaire but was done with available magazines. A final section will give concluding remarks.

Question 1. Name of Magazine.

With the exception of the periodicals connected with an institution or an organization such as the Ivy Leaf of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority or the Morehouse College Bulletin, many magazines tend to reflect the black experience. The word "Black" is used in 12 titles or subtitles: Black World, Watu with subtitle "Black Literary Journal," Black Theatre, Black Communicator, The Black Collegian, Black Sports Magazine, Black Writers' News, Focus in Black, The Black Politican, Black News Digest. Three magazines used "Negro" in their titles: Negro American Literature Forum, Journal of Negro History and Journal of Negro Education. One used "Afro-American": Afro-American Story; one "ebony": Ebony and one "African": African Opinion. One used "cocoa": Beau-Cocoa. It is noted that Black World was once called Negro Digest; The Divine Messenger was Colored Missions and St. Augustine's Colored Catholic Messenger; and Afro-American Story was Negro Story.

Three titles used African words: Watu, Watoto Wazuri and Nommo. Other words, often used in connection with the black experience but not exclusively with it are "soul" as seen in two titles: Soul Illustrated and Body and Soul; "freedom" in one, Freedomways, "liberate" as in Liberator and "equal opportunity," by the magazine of the same name. General words include New Lady, Essence and Etcetera.

Question 2. Present Circulation.

It is noted that the largest number eight, had a circulation of 0-1,000. Seven had 1,001-5,000, five had 5,001-10,000. However, two had circulations of over 1,000,000; three over 100,000 and two between 95,001 and 100,000. (see page 72 for further data).

Question 3. Year of founding.

There were nine magazines which reported that their publications were founded in 1970; 14 between the period 1960 and 1969; 3 between 1950 and 1959; 6 between 1940 and 1949; 1 between 1880 and 1889. None were reported between 1920-29; 1900-1909 and 1890-1899. (see page 75).

Question 4. How often published.

Of those publications completing the questionnaire, 11 are quarterly publications, ten are monthly, five bi-monthly, three semi-annually, two annually and two weekly.

There seems to be an irregularity for some publications. One publication reported "Quarterly, if possible." New Lady marked the item "monthly" but made a footnote that it was published when finances made publication possible. The magazine was founded in 1967; but only one issue was published that year. In 1968, there were two issues; then from September 1969 to 1970 consecutive issues were published with the aid of Ford Foundation. Two issues were published in 1970 and two in 1971. (see page 74 for further data.)



Question 5. Brief note about the nature of your readers.

The following categories listed were: (1) race, (2) specific disciplines or interest groups, (3) socio-economic status, (4) age, (5) sex, and (6) audience.

(1) Under this category where race was noted by the publication, a further division can be noted. That is, some periodicals mentioned black and white readers and others noted black or non-white readers.

Afro-American Story noted that their stories were written by blacks and whites. Etcetera noted that appeal was to blacks and whites. However, this periodical sells best in suburban areas and black masses do not seem to be reading it. Ebony in "Profile of Ebony Magazine," noted 92.7% non-white and 7.3% white.

The word "black" was noted by 13 magazines in describing the nature of the readers.

(2) Beau-Cocoa noted that its readers are mostly other poets. Readers of Black Writers' News are writers and other persons interested in the arts and in communication.

Students were considered the readers of Etcetera, Studies in Black Literature, Freedomways, Delta and Delta Newsletter, The Black Collegiate, Journal of Negro History, Black Theatre, Negro American Literature, Liberator, Drama Review. Magazines serving as organs of organizations such as Delta Newsletter, Ivy Leaf and CLA Journal serve their respective memberships. The Journal of Religion serves theologians, religious leaders and philosophers. However, another magazine, religious in content, Divine Word Messenger stated that its readership was nation-wide with concentration in the north.

(3) Socio-economic status. Ebony and Body and Soul noted that their readers were middle class. Ebony, in "Profile" noted that 60% of their readers graduated from high school and college, their median incomes are \$8,594 or \$8,600.00 annually, 58.4% are home owners and 69.1% own cars. New Lady stated that the magazine's audience cuts across age and economic separation as the black population holds in common its new emphasis on black awareness.

(4) Age. Only five magazines noted an age group. They were: Watoto Wazuri, children 8-12; Essence, 18-34; Soul Illustrated, 18-35; and Focus in Black, 20-40. Ebony in "Profile" noted the median age of male readers as 33.2 and females, 29.2 (10 years and over).

(5) Sex. With the exception of Ebony, only those oriented toward women or women's organizations noted sex. That is, sorority organizations such as the Ivy Leaf, Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority and Delta and Delta Newsletter of Delta Sigma Theta sorority noted such. Essence and New Lady noted female readers. However, New Lady noted that there is considerable comment and support from men for their magazine. Ebony, in "Profile," noted 46.2% male readers and 53.8% women readers.

(6) Mass audience with interest in blacks. This group cuts across several areas. Black Communicator is read by media, corporations, government and others interested in minorities and communities. Black News Digest is read by groups and individuals interested in black American involvement. The Black Politican is read by congressmen, state and local governmental offices and the grassroots communities and schools.

Question 6. What would you consider to be the purpose of the publication?

Note that many of the observations might seem to be responses to the preceding question. That is, number five. However, responses are repeated here because they were given as responses for the question numbered six.

The magazines propose to serve two types of audiences: (1) specific and (2) general. That is, specific magazines serve as vehicles for the expression of greek letter organizations, alumni groups and professional groups. Others serve the public at large. Delta and Delta Newsletter, the organ of Delta Sigma Theta, and Ivy Leaf, the organ of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, serve their respective organizations. Atlanta University Bulletin and Morehouse Alumni serve their respective alumni groups to inform them of campus activities, recognition and other data about the alumni. The Black Writers' News and CLA Journal serve their memberships, the Black Writers' Conference and the College Language Association. However, the CLA does publish scholarly work by non-members.

The remaining magazines serve the general public. However, within this group, certain magazines are of interest to certain sex, age or interest groups. For example, Child Play and Watoto Wazuri are of interest to children. Note that no questionnaire was sent to Child Play; but its editor, Alice Browning, who edits or has edited Black Writers' Conference, Travel News, Afro-American Story (formerly Negro Story) and Zip Magazine, noted when answering the questionnaire for Travel News that her magazine Child Play published the works of young children.

New Lady and Essence, as noted in question five, are of interest to women. Travel News is of interest to travelers. Black Enterprise is of interest to business men and women.

Another group relates what is happening within certain disciplines which affects Negroes. For example, Black News Digest, a Department of Labor publication, informs the reader of Labor Department policies that concern black people. Black Communicator transmits relevant information concerning what is happening in TV, CATV and videotape.

Another group relates to scholars and scholarship. This group includes: Journal of Negro History, Journal of Negro Education, Negro American Literature Forum, CLA, Studies in Black Literature, Phylon, Freedomways, Journal of Religious Thought and the special issue of Drama Review.

The purely mass magazines appear to have re-current themes such as (1) black awareness, survival, identity, liberation, black aesthetics and pan-Africanism, and (2) a forum for expression. The need for such a forum is (a) there has been neglect in the white media, (b) a general need for black expression, (3) training in writing and editing, and (4) entertainment.

Those which stress (1) black survival, awareness, etc., include: Body and Soul, Essence, Focus in Black, Beau-Cocoa, Nommo, Ebony, Black Theatre, The Black Politican.

Those which stress pan-Africanism include African Opinion, whose purpose is to keep all Africans abreast with the affairs of each other, at home in Africa, those domiciled in America, Carribean, South and Central America. Also with the purpose of pan-Africanism are Freedomways, Black World and the Journal of Negro History. The Journal of Negro History aims "to treat definitively the history and culture of the black man both here and throughout the world."

(3) Provide a forum. Liberator, Freedomways and Black World serve as a platform or forum for expression. Etcetera informs the reader of facts not usually reported in the current media. Black Sports Magazine proposed to present sports from a black point of view. Soul Illustrated proposed to elaborate on the black point of view. Watoto Wazuri, a periodical for children, proposed "to fill a void in publication." Index to Selected Periodicals proposed to supply an index for magazines that are not indexed elsewhere.

(4) Several magazines propose to provide a training for blacks interested in writing and a market for their works. Black Writers' News and Afro-American Story serve to "inspire writers and provide a market to writers." Freedomways "provides a medium of expression for serious and talented writers--for those with established reputations, as well as beginners seeking a ready audience for the first time." Watu provides experience in the editing and publication of a magazine for students at Cornell.

(5) Entertainment is one of the purposes of The Black Collegiate, Beau-Cocoa and Ebony.

Question 6. Method of Printing.

Of the returned questionnaires, 22 used offset, 11 used letterpress, 1 offset and letterpress, 1 offset and mimeograph. None used rotogravure or mimeograph alone. Five failed to respond.

Question 7. Method of circulation. (see p. 75).

Magazine size (see p. 76).

## II. List of Magazines

The following lists are included in this paper:

List no. 1, p. 24, gives a mailing list of 160 magazines; list no. 2, p. 32, gives names and addresses of black magazines not sent questionnaires. List no. 3, p. 43, gives 37 names

of magazines found in the literature but without addresses, place of publication, publication status and list no. 4 , p.44, lists 26 magazines known to be out-of-print according to the literature, or so marked on return of the questionnaire. A total of 421 names of magazines are included in this study.

### III. Bibliography

The bibliography has two sections: Section A treats individual magazines and their specific references as found in the literature. Section B deals with sources of data on black magazines in general.



## Conclusion

This section contains general impressions. The items might or might not be worth exploring later. However, because this report is exploratory, this section will simply take the reader along with the author's thinking. Hence, the view is subjective.

1. First, it is the impression of the author that there is enough material to explore further, despite Wolseley's (1971, 10) comment on the ephemeral characteristic of some magazines. Wolseley made the following comment concerning his experience in his research on the black press:

Today...the black press is changing in number so rapidly that figures on how many publications exist are incorrect the day they are published!... some are born and die without ever getting into anybody's listing.

2. Considering the Census report, the Wolseley study and this pilot study, the trend in black magazines seems to be from religious to general to nationalistic.

3. If expanding this study, the author might want to re-defining or re-categorizing terms such as black magazines. Items contributing to this trend of thought include the following facts:

(a) National Reformer had a black editor but was owned by whites. Contemporary magazines such as Divine Word Messenger and the Good Publications are also owned by whites. (b) Black News Digest, a U.S. Government publication is not considered a magazine yet the format looks very similar to publications which call themselves magazines. Wolseley noted that many of the black magazines had the formats of newspapers and many of the newspapers had formats similar to magazines. (c) Black News stated that Essence, which according to the publicity is a black magazine, is actually owned by whites.

4. It is noted that editors of 97 publications did not respond to the questionnaire. Because the nature of the magazines seems to be moving toward nationalism, the author wonders if, for example, stationery from a black institution rather than The University of Texas would have brought better results. That is, because studies show that most of the research on the black press has been done by whites, few blacks are in journalism and few blacks attend The University of Texas.

5. There seems to be a lot of confusion on answering the question on "method of circulation." That is, the 1, 2, 3 requested was answered by a few. Perhaps this question should be re-worded for future surveys to secure better results.

6. If future surveys, it should be useful to determine something specific about the readership, as studies seem to indicate that the readership for black periodical and newspapers is usually about three or four times that of the circulation figures. Traditionally, black newspapers and magazines have been taken to churches, barbershops, etc. for further re-distribution. Ebony, for example, in "Profile of Ebony Magazine," stated total circulation of 1,250,000 and total readership of five million ( four readers per copy).

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## APPENDIX

## II. List of Magazines

List no. 1

### Key:

- A = Magazines completed and returned the questionnaire.  
 B = Magazines did not answer and return the questionnaire.  
 C = Questionnaire returned to sender because publication had moved and left no forwarding address.  
 D = Magazine is out-of-print  
 E = Questionnaire returned because of insufficient address.  
 F = N/A. Publication not a magazine, but a paper, letter, etc.

<u>African Heritage</u> 79 Wall Street New York, New York	B	<u>Atlanta University Bulletin</u> Atlanta University Atlanta, Ga.	A
<u>African Opinion</u> 8 West 117th. Street New York, New York	A	<u>Ball and Chain Review</u> P.O.Box 6337 Albany, California 94706	C
<u>African Progress</u> 172 Madison Avenue New York, New York 10016	B	<u>Bandung-It</u> Box 51 University Station Syracuse, New York	B
<u>Afro Magazine</u> Information Press Service Key Colony Beach, Fla. 33051	B	<u>Baptist Leader</u> 1621 Fourth Avenue, N. Birmingham, Alabama	B
<u>Afro-American Story</u> 4019 S. Vincennes Ave. Chicago, Ill. 60653	A	<u>Beau-Cocoa</u> Box 409 New York, New York 10035	A
<u>A.M.E. Church Review</u> 5828 Race Street Philadelphia, Pa.	D	<u>Bibliographic Survey: The Negro</u> 117 R. Street, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20002	B
<u>American Woodmen Bulletin</u> 2130 Downing Street Denver, Colorado	B	<u>Black Academy Review</u> 135 University Avenue Buffalo, New York 14214	B
<u>A.M.E. Zion Quarterly Review</u> 326 Ellison Street Paterson, New Jersey	B	<u>Black Americans</u> 235 East 45th. Street New York, New York	F

Black Ascention  
Black Affairs Department  
of Cuyahoga Community  
College  
2900 Community Avenue  
Cleveland, Ohio 44115

B Black is Beautiful B  
67 West 44th. Street  
New York, New York 10036

Blackbird Fly  
356 Summer Avenue  
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11221  
Editors: Bernard Pearson  
and Will Halsey

B Black Law Journal B  
3107 Campbell Hall  
Los Angeles, California  
90024

Black Caucas  
72 West 126th. Street  
New York, New York 10030  
Editor: Bob Hamilton

C Black Lines, a Journal of  
Black Studies B  
P.O. Box 7195  
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213

Black Communicator  
Suite 405  
1730 M. Street N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036

A Black Magic Juju B  
Black Health Workers Alliance  
Box 1004  
New York, New York 10027

Black Creation  
Room 778  
Washington Square Campus  
of N.Y.U.  
New York, New York

B Black Music Review B  
50 Ann Street  
West Pittston, Pa. 18643

Black Dialogue  
642 Laguna Street  
San Francisco, California  
94102

B Black News Digest A A/A F  
Office of Information  
U.S. Department of Labor  
Washington, D.C. 20210

Black Dialogue  
Box 1019  
New York, New York 10027

C Black Stars B  
1820 S. Michigan Avenue  
Chicago, Ill. 60616

Black Enterprise  
295 Madison Avenue  
New York, New York

A Black News B  
10 Claver Place  
Brooklyn, New York 11238

Black Experience  
Southern University and  
A. and M. College  
Baton Rouge, La.

A Black Politican A  
The Center on Urban and  
Minority Affairs  
955 S. Western Avenue  
Suite 209

Black Expressions  
7512 South Cottage Grove  
Chicago, Ill. 60619

B Los Angeles, California  
90006

Black Shades, arts news-  
letter  
1320 Vermont Avenue N.W.  
Washington, D.C.

B

Campus Digest  
P.O. Box HH  
Tuskegee, Alabama

B

Black Sports  
386 Park Avenue South  
New York, New York

A

Campus Echo  
North Carolina College  
Durham, North Carolina

B

Black Theatre  
200 West 135 Street, Rcom  
103  
New York, New York 10030  
Editor: Ed Bullins

A

CLA Journal  
College Language  
Association  
Morgan State College  
Baltimore, Maryland

A

Black Theatre Edition of  
Drama Review  
School of the Arts  
32 Washington Square  
New York, New York 10003

Cold Truth  
156 Fifth Avenue  
Suite 1229  
New York, New York  
Editor: Katie M. Cumbo

B

Special issue: vol. 12,  
no. 4 Summer 1968

Black Voices  
P.O. Box 11106  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma  
Editor: John Dean

B

Community  
Friendship House  
4233 S. Indiana Avenue  
Chicago, Ill. 60653

B

Black Women's Committee  
News  
4521 S. Oakenwald  
Chicago, Ill.

B

Consciousness  
Academy of Black Culture  
Savannah, Ga.

E

Black Writers' Conference  
News  
4019 S. Vincennes Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60653

A

Cricket  
The Journal of Black Music  
Box 663  
Newark, N.J.

B

Body and Soul  
2851 Anode  
Dallas, Texas 75220

A/D

Crisis  
National Association for  
the Advancement of Colored  
People  
1790 Broadway  
New York, New York

B

Bronze California  
3406 West Washington Blvd.  
Los Angeles, California

C

Current Bibliography on  
African Affairs  
51 Riverside Avenue  
Westport, Conn. 06880  
Editor: A.P. Matthews

B

Bronze Thrills  
1220 Harding Street  
Fort Worth, Texas  
Editor: Edna K. Turner

B

Deep Down in My Soul  
Theatre of Afro-Arts  
Box 94  
Northwest Branch  
Miami, Fla.

B Focus in Black A  
Box 5877  
Grand Central Station  
New York, New York 10017  
Editor: Eugene Paul

Ebony  
1820 S. Michigan Ave.  
Chicago, Ill. 60616

A Forum B  
Afro-American Teachers  
Association  
1064 Fulton Street  
Brooklyn, New York

Echoes From The Gumbo  
Box 51536  
New Orleans, La. 70150

B Freedomways A  
799 Broadway  
New York, New York 10003  
Editor: John Henrik Clarke

Elegant  
360 Lexington Avenue  
New York, New York

C Habari Barua B  
1115 Fulton Street  
Brooklyn, New York 11238  
Editor: Jim Dyson

Elegant Magazine  
8212 South Western Avenue  
Los Angeles, California

Epic  
8114 Puritan  
Detroit, Michigan

B Hampton Script B  
Hampton Institute  
Hampton, Va.

Equal Opportunity  
Centerport, New York  
11721

A Hep B  
1220 Harding Street  
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

Esence  
102 East 30th. Street  
Brooklyn, New York 10016

A Hornet & Freshmore B  
Alabama State College  
Montgomery, Alabama

Etcetera  
269 Utica Avenue  
Brooklyn, New York 11213

A Howard University Bulletin B  
Office of Public Relations  
Howard University  
Washington, D.C.

"Feet" Maganews  
MODE (Modern Organization  
for Dance Envolvement)  
Box 2848  
New York, New York 10001

B Ideology in Black B  
10359 S. Indiana Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

Fine Brown Frame  
624 South Michigan Ave.  
Suite 808  
Chicago, Ill. 60605

C Imani B  
566 La Guardia Plaza  
Box 27  
New York, New York  
Editor: Kujaatele Kwele



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|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|
| <u>Index to Selected Periodicals</u> | A | <u>Mazungumzo</u>                | B |
| Hallie Q. Brown Library              |   | African Studies Center           |   |
| Central State College                |   | Michigan State University        |   |
| Wilberforce, Ohio                    |   | East Lansing, Michigan           |   |
| <u>Ivy Leaf</u>                      | A | <u>Miss Black America</u>        | B |
| 5211 South Greenwood                 |   | 245 Cheltenham Avenue            |   |
| Chicago, Ill.                        |   | Philadelphia, Pa. 19144          |   |
| <u>Jet</u>                           | B | <u>NAMD Emphasis</u>             | C |
| 1820 S. Michigan Avenue              |   | National Association             |   |
| Chicago, Ill.                        |   | of Market Developers             |   |
| Editor: John Johnson                 |   | Box 2826                         |   |
|                                      |   | Washington, D.C. 20013           |   |
| <u>Jive</u>                          | B | <u>National Scene</u>            | B |
| Box 2255                             |   | <u>Supplement</u>                |   |
| Fort Worth, Texas 76102              |   | 507 Fifth Avenue                 |   |
| <u>Journal of Black Poetry</u>       | B | New York, New York               |   |
| 1308 Masonic Ave No. 4               |   | Editor: L.H. Stanton             |   |
| San Francisco, California            |   |                                  |   |
| 94117                                |   | <u>Negro American Literature</u> | A |
| Editor: Joe Goncalves                |   | <u>Forum</u>                     |   |
| <u>Journal of Human Relations</u>    | B | School of Education              |   |
| Central State College                |   | Indiana State University         |   |
| Wilberforce, Ohio                    |   | Terre Haute, Indiana             |   |
|                                      |   | 47809                            |   |
| <u>Journal of the National</u>       | C | <u>Negro Digest (now Black</u>   | A |
| <u>Medical Association</u>           |   | <u>World)</u>                    |   |
| 30 Rockefeller Plaza                 |   | 1820 S. Michigan Avenue          |   |
| New York, New York                   |   | Chicago, Illinois 60616          |   |
|                                      |   | Editor: Hoyt W. Fuller           |   |
| <u>Journal of Negro History</u>      | A | <u>Negro Educational Review</u>  | B |
| 1538 Ninth St. N.W.                  |   | Florida Memorial College         |   |
| Washington, D.C. 20001               |   | 15800 N.W. 42nd. Ave             |   |
| <u>Journal of Religious Thought</u>  | A | Miami, Fla. 33054                |   |
| The School of Religion               |   | <u>Negro History Bulletin</u>    | B |
| Howard University                    |   | 1538 Ninth Street N.W.           |   |
| Washington, D.C.                     |   | Washington, D.C. 20001           |   |
| <u>Kappa Alpha Psi Journal</u>       | C | Editor: Charles Wesley           |   |
| 1520 North 17th. Street              |   | <u>Negro Story (now Afro-</u>    | A |
| Philadelphia, Pa.                    |   | <u>American Story)</u>           |   |
| <u>Liberator</u>                     | A | 4019 Vincennes Avenue            |   |
| 244 East 46th. Street                |   | Chicago, Illinois                |   |
| New York, New York 10017             |   | <u>Nkombo</u>                    | B |
| Editor: Daniel Watts                 |   | Box 51826                        |   |
| <u>Link Magazine</u>                 | C | New Orleans, La. 70150           |   |
| 243 West 125th. Street               |   |                                  |   |
| New York, New York                   |   |                                  |   |

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|--|---|---|---|
| <u>New Lady</u><br>1335 A. Street<br>Hayward, California 94541   | A | <u>Rennnaissance II</u><br>84 Yale Station<br>New Haven, Conn. 06520  | B |
| <u>Newsletter</u><br>St. Paul Urban League<br>401 Selby Avenue<br>St. Paul, Minnesota 55101              | B | <u>Revolt</u><br>Nat Turner Theatre<br>Box 52218<br>New Orleans, La. 70150  | C |
| <u>Nommo</u><br>OBAC Writers Workshop<br>3606 S. Michigan Avenue<br>Chicago, Illinois 60653              | A | <u>Roots</u><br>A Journal of Critical<br>and Creative Expression<br>Box 579<br>Texas Southern University<br>Houston, Texas  | B |
| <u>On the Ball Magazine</u><br>754 East 169th. Street<br>Bronx, New York                                 | C | <u>Roots in Revolt</u><br>Black Community<br>Research and Communications<br>Project<br>San Francisco, California<br>94101<br>Editor: Pleasant Carson, Jr.   | B |
| <u>Opportunity, Journal of<br/>Negro Life</u><br>1138 Broadway<br>New York, New York                     | C | <u>Sepia</u><br>Box 2255<br>Fort Worth, Texas 76102   | B |
| <u>Our National Family</u><br>201 Ashby Street N.W.<br>Atlanta, Ga. 30314                                | B | <u>Soulbook</u><br>Box 1097<br>Berkeley, California<br>94701  | B |
| <u>Pan-African Journal</u><br>51 Riverside Avenue<br>Westport, Conn. 06880                               | B | <u>Soul Confessions</u><br>Good Publishing Co.<br>1220 Harding Street<br>Fort Worth, Texas 76102<br>Editor: Edna Turner   | B |
| <u>Phat Mama "Her Black Mind"</u><br>503 W. 121st. Street<br>New York, New York 10027                    | C | <u>Soul Illustrated</u><br>271 Melrose Avenue<br>Los Angeles, Calif. 90046  | A |
| <u>Phylon</u><br>223 Chestnut Street S.W.<br>Atlanta, Ga. 30314  | A | <u>Spelman Messenger</u><br>665 Ella Street S.W.<br>Atlanta, Ga.  | B |
| <u>Pilot</u><br>National Insurance Associ-<br>ation<br>2400 S. Michigan Avenue<br>Chicago, Ill. 60616    | B | <u>St. Augustine's Messenger</u><br>(now <u>Divine Word Messenger</u> ,<br>formerly: <u>Colored Missions</u> ,<br><u>St. Augustine's Colored</u><br><u>Catholic Messenger</u> )<br>Bay St. Louis, Mississippi | A |
| <u>Proud Black Images</u><br>Ohio State University<br>Columbus, Ohio<br>Editor: Garfield A. Jackson      | B |   |   |
| <u>Quarterly Review of Higher<br/>Education</u><br>Johnson C. Smith University<br>Durham, North Carolina | B |   |   |

Star of Zion  
P.O. Box 1047  
Charlotte, North Carolina

B The Broadcaster D  
A. & I. State University  
Nashville, Tennessee

Studies in Black Literature  
Department of English  
Mary Washington College  
Fredericksburg, Va. 22401

A The Center B  
Interdenominational  
Theological Center  
Atlanta, Ga.

Tan  
1820 South Michigan Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60616

B The Claverite B  
Knights of Peter Claver  
1821 Orleans Avenue  
New Orleans, La. 70116

The African Scholar  
African Academy of  
Political and Social  
Science  
Box 6555  
Washington, D. C. 20009

B The Delta, Monthly Journal, The Delta Newsletter A  
Delta Sigma Theta, Inc.  
1814 M. Street N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036

The Black Arts Magazine  
401 East Adams Street  
Detroit, Michigan 48226

C The Digest B  
Southern University  
Baton Rouge, La.

The Black Buyer Bulletin  
Resource Management  
Corporation  
Black Buyer Survey  
7315 Wisconsin Avenue  
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

C The Faith B  
Box 27  
566 La Guardia Place  
New York, New York 10012

The Black Collegian  
3217 Melpomene Street  
New Orleans, La. 70125  
Editors: N.R. Davidson and  
Val Ferinand

A The Forum, Bulletin of the Pan African Congress B  
Box 551-A  
Detroit, Michigan 48232

The Black Cultural Weekly C  
433 West 21st. Street  
New York, New York

B The Foundation B  
9 McDonouth Boulevard  
Atlanta, Ga.

The Black Scholar  
Box 31245  
San Francisco, California

B The Gold Torch B  
Central State College  
Wilberforce, Ohio

The Bluefieldian B  
West Virginia State College  
Bluefield, West Virginia

B The Herald B  
Texas Southern University  
3201 Wheeler Avenue  
Houston, Texas

The Journal of Negro Education  
Howard University Press  
Howard University  
Washington, D.C. 20001  
Editor: Walter G. Daniel

The Lamp  
Florida Memorial College  
15800 N.W. 42nd. Avenue  
Miami, Florida 33054

The Maroon Tiger  
Morehouse College  
113 Graves Hall  
Atlanta, Georgia

The Message Magazine  
2119 24th. Avenue, N.  
Nashville, Tennessee

The Negro Traveler and Conventioneer  
8034 S. Prairie Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60619

The Pyramid  
1116 Rhode Island Avenue  
Washington, D.C.

The Register  
A. & T. College  
Greensboro, North Carolina

The Review  
414 Eighth Avenue, S.  
Nashville, Tennessee

The Review of Black Political Economy  
112 W. 120th. Street  
New York, New York

The Sphinx  
Alpha Phi Alpha  
4432 S. Parkway  
Chicago, Illinois 60655

The Voice  
200 West 135th. Street  
New York, New York

Third World  
A 1320 Vermont Avenue N.W.  
Washington, D.C.

Travel News  
A 4019 S. Vincennes  
Chicago, Illinois 60653

Umbra  
B Box 374  
Peter Stuyvesant Station  
New York, New York 10009

Umoja  
B Black Concern and the  
College Achievement Program  
Wagner College  
Staten Island, N.Y.

Union Review  
B 523 Second Avenue N.  
Nashville, Tennessee

Urban West  
B 593 Market Street  
San Francisco, California

Voice of Missions  
B 112 West 120th. Street  
New York, New York

Wakra  
B Box 404  
Presidential Center Station  
Boston, Mass. 02199

Watoto Wazuri  
A Box 7762  
Philadelphia, Pa. 19101

Watu  
A Cornell University  
Ithica, New York

Westchester County Press  
F Hastings-on-Hudson  
New York, New York 10706

List no. 2

Abdemelch and Debbora (rel. qu.)  
Sunday School Publishing Board  
Fourth Avenue at Cedar Street  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Source: "Negro Newspapers and  
Periodicals in the United States:  
1939," Negro Statistical  
Bulletin No. 1, Department of  
Commerce, Bureau of the Census,  
Washington, D.C., April 1940.  
Census 1939

Adolph's Beauty Briefs (bus.)  
330 North 55th. Street  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Source: "Negro Newspapers and  
Periodicals in the United States:  
1945," Negro Statistical  
Bulletin No. 1, Department of  
Commerce, Washington, D.C.  
August 29, 1946.  
Census 1945

Adult Quarterly (rel. qu.)  
Sunday School Publishing Board  
Fourth Avenue at Cedar Street  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1939

Advance (frat. semi-mo.)  
Centre Avenue Branch Y.M.C.A.  
2621 Centre Avenue  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
Source: Census 1939

Advanced (Sunday School Quarterly)  
523 South Avenue, N.  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Source: "Negro Newspapers and  
Periodicals in the United States:  
1943," Negro Statistical Bulletin  
No. 1, Department of Commerce,  
Bureau of the Census, Washington,  
D.C., August 1944. Census 1943

Aframerican Women's Journal  
1318 Vermont Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C.  
Source: Census 1945

Alumnus (alumni qu.)  
223 Chestnut Street, S.W.  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Source: Census 1945

American Musician  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Source: Detweiler, Frederick.  
The Negro Press in the  
United States (College Park,  
1968), 127-128

Apex News (gen. qu.)  
1726 Arctic Avenue  
Atlantic City, N.J.  
Source: Census 1939

Arts Quarterly (educ. qu.)  
Dillard University  
New Orleans, La.  
Source: Census 1939

Atlantic Life Weekly Report  
(bus. wkly.)  
Atlantic Life Insurance Co.  
148 Auburn Avenue  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Source: Census 1939

Beauticians Digest (bus. qu.)  
519 East Humboldt Street  
Fort Worth, Texas  
Source: Census 1945

Beauty Mart (pictorial qu.)  
801 Bryn Mawr Road  
Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Source: Census 1939

Beginner (Sunday School  
Quarterly)  
523 South Avenue, N.  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1943

Belmeadian (edu.)  
Rock Castle, Va.  
Source: Census 1945

Bible Band Topics (rel. qu.)  
130 Madison Street  
Jackson, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1945

Black and White (edu.)  
685 Greensferry Avenue, S.W.  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Source: Census 1945

Boule Journal  
Organ of Sigma Pi Phi  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Source: Clark, Kenneth.  
Dark Ghetto (New York, 1965),  
192

Broadcaster (ed. qu.)  
A. and I. State College  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1945

Bronzeville Magazine  
418 East 47th. Street  
Chicago, Illinois  
Source: Census 1945

Brown American (industrial qu.)  
716 South Nineteenth Street  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Source: Census 1945

Bulletin (coll.)  
A. and I. State College  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1945

Bulletin of the National Dental Association (prof. qu.)  
P.O.Box 204  
Manassas, Va.  
Source: Census 1945

Campus Life  
P.O.Box 2137  
Greensboro, North Carolina  
Source: Census 1945

Campus Mirror (coll.)  
665 Ella Street, S.W.  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Source: Census 1945

Cedar Y.M.C.A. Informer  
(edu. wkly.)  
7615 Cedar Avenue  
Cleveland, Ohio  
Source: Census 1943

Central Christian Advocate  
631 Baronne Street  
New Orleans, Louisiana  
Source: Census 1945

Challenge  
New York, New York  
Source: Detweiler, 129

Christian Index  
109 Shannon Street  
Jackson, Tennessee  
Source: The Negro Almanac, 842

Christian Plea (rel.)  
P.O.Box 445  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1945

Child Play (edu. bi-mo.)  
4019 Vincennes Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois  
Source: Census 1945

C.I.A.A. Bulletin (athl. ann.)  
Box 455  
Lawrenceville, Va.  
Source: Census 1943

Color  
1032 Bridge Road  
Charleston, West Virginia

Colored Harvest (rel. bi-mo.)  
1130 North Calvert Street  
Baltimore, Md.  
Source: Census 1945

Colored Morticians Bulletin  
(bus.)  
250 Auburn Avenue, N.W.  
Atlanta, Ga.

Commercial Journal and Business Men's Bulletin  
Chicago, Illinois  
Source: Detweiler, 127

Competitor

(no address given)

Source: Detweiler 129

Co-Operation (frat.)

(Formerly National Fraternal Review)

F. and A.M. Illinois & Associated Clubs

3506 Indiana Avenue

Chicago, Illinois

Source: Census 1939

Cradle Roll Director (rel. qu.)

Sunday School Publishing Board

Fourth Avenue at Cedar Street

Nashville, Tennessee

Source: Census 1939

Crusader

New York

Source: Detweiler, 129

Cumberland Flag (rel.)

630 East Matthews Street

Union City, Tennessee

Source: Census 1943

Detroit Civic Rights Bulletin

(educ.)

3762 Sayburn Avenue

Detroit, Michigan

Source: Census 1939

Downington Bulletin (edu. mo.

~9 mos. yr.)

Industrial School

Downington, Pa.

Source: Census 1943

Eastern Index

1622 Henvis Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

Source: Census 1939

Encore (music magazine)

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Source: Detweiler, 127

Enterprise, Bulletin of

Negro Business (bus.)

162 Decatur Street

Brooklyn, New York

Source: Census 1945

Fenton Johnson's Favorite Magazine

(no address given)

Source: Detweiler 128

Fisk Herald (coll.)

Fisk University

Nashville, Tennessee

Source: Census 1945

Fisk News (alumni four times a year)

Fisk University

Nashville, Tennessee

Source: Census 1945

Football Forecast (sport ann.)

P.O. Box 2197

Atlanta, Ga.

Source: Census 1939

Foundation (rel. qu.)

Gammon Theological Seminary

Atlanta, Ga.

Source: Census 1945

Free Lance

6005 Grand Avenue

Cleveland, Ohio 44104

Editors: Caspar L. Jordan

and Russell Atkins

Source: Black World,

December 1971, 50

Gazetteer and Guide (gen. qu.)

413 West 147th. Street

New York, New York

Source: Census 1945

Georgia Herald (coll. qu.)

Georgia State College

Industrial College, Ga.

Source: Census 1945



Golden Hour Digest  
1504 Sixth Avenue, N.  
Birmingham, Alabama  
Source: Census 1945

Greater Boston Trade Association News Letter (bus.)  
Greater Boston Negro Trade Association  
97 Camden Street  
Boston, Massachusetts  
Source: Census 1939.

Half-Century  
(no address given)  
Source: Detweiler 129

Harlem Block News (bus.)  
Mid-Harlem Business Association  
205 W. 135th. Street  
New York, New York  
Source: Census 1939

Harlem Digest (edu.)  
303 West 125th. Street  
New York, New York  
Source: Census 1945

Harlem Jazz (musical)  
143 W. 125th. Street  
Suite 16  
New York, New York  
Source: Census 1939

Headlines  
(no address given)  
Source: Franklin, John.  
From Slavery to Freedom  
(New York, 1969) 563

Headlines and Pictures (gen.)  
3522 State Street  
Chicago, Illinois  
Source: Census 1945

Holy Cross Church News  
(rel. qu.)  
Holy Cross Episcopal Church  
2601 Centre Avenue  
Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Source: Census 1939

Home Department Quarterly  
(rel. qu.)  
Sunday School Publishing Board  
Fourth Avenue at Cedar Street  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1939

Home Study Course Magazine  
(rel. qu.)  
National Baptist Publishing Board  
523 Second Avenue N.  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1939

Hope (rel.)  
523 Second Avenue N.  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1943

Howard Medical News  
Alumni School of Medicine  
2376 Seventh Avenue  
New York, New York  
Source: Census 1939

I'm Black! What's Happening?  
New York, New York  
Source: Look, Jan. 7, 1969,  
12-13

Informer (social service  
bi-monthly)  
1300 Fifth Avenue  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
Source: Census 1945

Intermediate (Sunday School  
Quarterly)  
523 Second Avenue N.  
Nashville, Tennessee

Interracial Review (rel.)  
Catholic Interracial Council  
20 Vesey Street  
New York, New York  
Source: Census 1939

Iota Phi Lambda Journal  
539 Florida Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C.  
Source: Census 1939



Journal of Science  
(ed. four times a year)  
223 Chestnut Street, S.W.  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Source: Census 1945

Journal of the National Association of College Women  
(ed. three times a year)  
2645 15th Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C.  
Source: Census 1939

Junior (Sunday School Quarterly)  
523 Second Avenue, N.  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1943

Junior B.Y.P.U. (rel. qu.)  
523 Second Avenue, N.  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1943

Junior Quarterly  
Sunday School Publishing Board  
Fourth Avenue at Cedar Street  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1939

Kentucky Negro Education Association Journal (ed. four times a year)  
2230 West Chestnut Street  
Louisville, Kentucky  
Source: Census 1945

Kodesh Herald (rel.)  
Kodesh Church of Immanuel  
1509 S. Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C.  
Source: Census 1939

Krinon (frat. ann.)  
409 Edgecombe Avenue  
New York, New York  
Source: Census 1945

Le Moynite (coll. three times a year)  
Le Moyne College  
Memphis, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1945

Lincoln Log (ed. ann.)  
Lincoln Institute of Kentucky  
Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky  
Source: Census 1939

Lott Carey Herald (rel.)  
1501 Eleventh Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C.  
Source: Census 1945

Master Musician  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Source: Detweiler 127

Mentor (coll.)  
Clark College  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Source: Census 1939

Metoka and Galeda (Sunday School Quarterly)  
523 Second Avenue  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1943

Message (rel.)  
2119 24th. Street  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1945

Method  
(no address given)  
Source: Detweiler 127

Mission Herald (rel. bi-mo.)  
701 South 19th. Street  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Source: Census 1945

Monthly Summary of Events and Trends in Race Relations  
Social Science Institute  
Fisk University  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1945

Morehouse Alumnus (ed. qu.)  
Morehouse College  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Source: Census 1939

Music and Poetry  
Chicago, Illinois  
Source: Detweiler 127

National Gospel Digest  
(rel. qu.)  
419 Fourth Avenue, N.  
Suite 210  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1939

National Negro Business League  
Tuskegee Institute,  
Tuskegee, Alabama  
Source: Census 1939

National Negro Health News (health qu.)  
U.S. Public Health Service  
Bethesda Station  
Washington, D.C.  
Source: Census 1945

National Negro Insurance Association Service Bulletin (bus. qu.)  
National Negro Insurance Association  
214 Clay Street  
Richmond, Va.  
Source: Census 1939

National Negro Printer and Publisher (bus.)  
422 South Front Street  
Hamilton, Ohio  
Source: Census 1943

National News Bulletin  
(ed. qu.)  
National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses  
50 West 50th. Street  
New York, New York  
Source: Census 1939

Negro (gen.)  
4405 Enright Avenue  
St. Louis, Missouri  
Source: Census 1945

Negro Business (bus. qu.)  
Tuskegee Institute  
Tuskegee, Alabama  
Source: Census 1939

Negro College Quarterly  
(ed. qu.)  
Central State College  
Wilberforce, Ohio  
Census 1945

Negro Musician  
Washington, D.C.  
Source: Detweiler 127

Negro Outlook  
Memphis, Tennessee  
Editor: M.V. Link  
Source: Detweiler 129

Negro School News (edu.)  
P.O. Box 445  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1945

Negro Traveler (ed.)  
6314 Cottage Grove Street  
Chicago, Illinois  
Source: Census 1945

Negro Worker (ed.)  
Box 278  
Tuskegee Institute  
Tuskegee, Alabama  
Source: Census 1945

New Advance (rel.)  
Box 888  
Chatanooga, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1943

New Sign (frat. wkly.)  
180 West 135th. Street  
New York, New York  
Source: Census 1945

New Vistas Magazine  
366 East 47th. Street  
Chicago, Illinois  
Source: Census 1945

News Illustrated  
203 West 138th. Street  
New York, New York  
Source: The Negro Almanac  
844

Nite Life (adv. wkly.)  
2004 Georgia Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C.  
Source: Census 1943

Omega Bulletin (coll.)  
388 Beale Avenue  
Memphis, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1945

Opinion (ger.)  
1205 Missouri Avenue  
Fort Worth, Texas  
Source: Census 1945

Oracle (frat. qu.)  
388 Beale Avenue  
Memphis, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1945

Pacific Northwest  
Bulletin (gen. tw. mo.)  
932 Commerce Street  
Tacoma, Washington  
Source: Census 1945

PEP (trade)  
School of Journalism  
Lincoln University  
Jefferson City, Mo.  
Source: Census 1945

Pharmaceutical Briefs  
College of Pharmacy  
Howard University  
Washington, D.C.  
Source: Census 1939

Phase II  
Journal of Black Art  
Renaissance  
Berkeley, California  
Editor: Sarah Fabio  
Source: Black World,  
December 1971, 79

Philadelphia Informer (gen.)  
1644 South Street  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Source: Census 1945

Pilgrim's Progress (bus. wkly.)  
1143 Gwinnett Street  
Augusta, Ga.  
Source: Census 1945

Political Digest (pol. five  
mos. year)  
24 North 59th. Street  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Source: Census 1945

Postal Alliance (labor)  
3762 Seyburn Street  
Detroit, Michigan  
Source: Census 1945

Prayer Meeting Builder (gen. q1.)  
Sunday School Publishing Board  
Fourth Avenue at Cedar Street  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1939

Primary (Sunday School Quarterly)  
Sunday School Publishing Board  
Fourth Avenue at Cedar  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1939

Primary (rel. qu.)  
523 Second Avenue, N.  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1943

Progress Record (ed. qu.)  
214 East Clay Street  
Richmond, Va.  
Source: Census 1945

Progressive Consumer Magazine  
2529 Georgia Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C.  
Source: Census 1939

Promoter  
New York, New York  
Source: DeWeiler 129

Pullman Porters' Review  
(no address given)  
Source: Detweiler 127

Responsibility (ed. -tw. yr.)  
142 Quincy Street  
Brooklyn, New York  
Source: Census 1945

Rhythm (quarterly)  
African Expression, Inc.  
859½ W. Hunter, N.W.  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Source: Black World,  
December 1971, 7

Rural Messenger  
(no address given)  
Source: Detweiler 126-127

Scope  
Organ of Jack and Jill of  
America, Inc.  
579 Waterford Road, N.W.  
Atlanta, Ga. 30318

Senior (Sunday School  
Quarterly) (rel. qu.)  
523 Second Avenue, N.  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1943

Senior B.Y.P.U. (rel. qu.)  
523 Second Avenue, N.  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1943

Service (edu.)  
Tuskegee Institute  
Tuskegee, Alabama  
Source: Census 1945

Silhouette Pictorial Magazine  
655 N. Broadway  
Los Angeles, California  
Source: Census 1939

Southside Amusement and  
Shoppers Guide (bus.)  
6306 Rhodes Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois  
Source: Census 1939

Southwestern Journal (ed. qu.)  
Langston University  
Langston, Oklahoma  
Source: Census 1945

Spelman Messenger (coll. qu.)  
665 Ella Street, S.W.  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Source: Census 1945

Spotlighter (gen.)  
2370 Seventh Avenue  
New York, New York  
Source: Census 1945

Standard (coll.)  
Prairie View University  
Prairie View, Texas  
Source: Census 1945

St. Luke Fraternal Bulletin  
900-2-4 St. James Street  
Richmond, Va.  
Source: Census 1945

Star of Hope  
National Baptist Convention  
U.S.A. Women's Department  
412 Fourth Avenue, N.  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1939

Sunday School Informer (rel.)  
Sunday School Publishing Board  
Fourth Avenue at Cedar Street  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1939

Sunday School Teacher (rel. qu.)  
Sunday School Publishing Board  
Fourth Avenue at Cedar  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1939

Sunday School Literature (rel.)  
1958 N. Sixth Street  
Kansas City, Kansas  
Source: Census 1939

Sunshine Band Topics  
Church of God in Christ  
4742 S. State Street  
Chicago, Illinois  
Source: Census 1939

Talladega Student  
(coll. five times a year)  
Talladega College  
Talladega, Alabama  
Source: Census 1945

Teacher (rel. qu.)  
523 Second Avenue N.  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1943

Technigrams (scientific)  
National Technical Association  
West Virginia State College  
Institute, West Virginia  
Source: Census 1939

The Advocate (coll. bi-mo.)  
Bethune-Cookman College  
Daytona Beach, Florida  
Source: Census 1939

The Archon (frat. ann.)  
Zeta Phi Beta Sorority  
122 East Leigh Street  
Richmond, Va.  
Source: Census 1939

The American Negro Mind  
(Formerly National Negro Mind)  
419 Fourth Avenue, N.  
Suite 210  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1939

The Black Man  
Vicksburg, Mississippi  
Source: Detweiler 129

The Black Position  
Gwendolyn Brook's semi-annual  
magazine  
Source: Black World, Dec. 1971,

The Brown American (ed.)  
1519 Lombard Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Source: Census 1939

The Colored Churchman (rel.)  
923 Gaines Street  
Little Rock, Arkansas  
Source: Census 1939

The Crescent (frat. qu.)  
Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity  
401 Edgecombe Avenue  
New York, New York  
Source: Census 1939

The Hornet  
State Teachers College  
Dover, Delaware  
Source: The Negro Almanac 842

The Maroon Tiger (coll.)  
Delta Phi Delta National  
Inter-Collegiate Honorary  
Journalistic Society  
Morehouse College  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Source: Census 1939

The Mask  
5784 Venice Boulevard  
Los Angeles, California

The Mechanical News  
(ed. coll.)  
Tuskegee Institute  
Tuskegee, Alabama  
Source: Census 1939

The Message Magazine (rel. bi-mo.)  
2119 24th. Avenue, N.  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1939

The National Educational Outlook Among Negroes (ed. bi-mo.)  
1210 Lamont Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C.  
Source: Census 1943

The Negro Actor (theat. qu.)  
The Negro Actors Guild of  
America, Inc.  
1674 Broadway  
New York, New York  
Source: Census 1939

The Negro American Club  
and Fraternal Magazine (frat.)  
1708 Beechwood Street  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Source: Census 1939

The Negro Journal of Religion  
Wilberforce University  
Wilberforce, Ohio  
Source: Census 1939

The Negro Writer (trade)  
Negro Writers Guild  
1137 Atcheson Street  
Columbus, Ohio  
Source: Census 1939

The New Advance (rel. semi-mo.)  
Board of National Missions  
Presbyterian Church  
621 Carmel Street  
Charlotte, North Carolina  
Source: Census 1939

The Paineite (coll.)  
Paine College  
Augusta, Ga.  
Source: Census 1939

The New Voice (rel.)  
The Federated Colored  
Catholics  
1727 13th. Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C.  
Source: Census 1943

The Protector  
4019 S. Vincennes Avenue  
Chicago, Ill. 60653  
Editor: Alice Browning  
Source: Black Writers' News,  
Dec. 1971- Jan. 1972, n.p.

The Railroad News (gen.)  
Railroad Employees of America  
and Canada  
6306 Rhodes Avenue  
Chicago, Illi.  
Source: Census 1939

The Royal Messenger (frat.)  
Supreme Royal Circle of Friends  
3517 Indiana Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois  
Source: Census 1939

The Sphinx Magazine (frat. qu.)  
Alpha Phi Alpha  
390 ½ Beale Street  
Memphis, Tennessee  
Source: Census 1939

The State P.T.A. Bulletin  
(ed. three times year)  
Missouri Congress of Colored  
Parents and Teachers  
Bunceton, Missouri  
Source: Census 1939

The Stylus (coll. ann.)  
The Stylus Club  
Howard University  
Washington, D.C.  
Source: Census 1939

The Women's Voice (pol.)  
609 F. Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C.  
Census 1939

The Woodmen Banner (frat. qu.)  
The Supreme Camp of the  
American Woodmen  
2130 Downing Street  
Denver, Colorado  
Source: Census 1939

Trade Association News (bus.)  
80 Humboldt Avenue  
Boston, Massachusetts  
Source: Census 1945

Twinkle Magazine (rel.)  
1934 Annette Street  
New Orleans, La.  
Source: Census 1945

Up the Hill  
Organ of Jack and Jill of  
America, Inc.  
1407 Nun Street  
Wilmington, N.C. 28401

Virginia Statesman  
Virginia State College  
Petersburg, Va.  
Source: The Negro Almanac 834

Virginia Teachers' Bulletin  
(ed. qu.)  
Virginia State Teachers  
Association  
Hampton Institute  
Hampton, Va.  
Source: Census 1945

Virginia Union Bulletin  
(coll. six times a year)  
Virginia Union University  
Richmond, Va.  
Source: Census 1945

Washington Gaily News  
(theat. weekly)  
1215 You Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C.  
Census 1939

Whetstone (bus. qu.)  
114 Parrish Street  
Durham, North Carolina  
Source: Census 1945

Weekly Bulletin (bus. wkly.)  
Virginia Mutual Benefit  
Life Insurance  
214 East Clay Street  
Richmond, Va.  
Source: Census 1939

Wiley Reporter (ed. qu.)  
Wiley College  
Marshall, Texas  
Source: Census 1943

World's Messenger (true stories)  
1200 East Tenth Street  
Fort Worth, Texas  
Source: Census 1945

Woman's National Magazine (ed.)  
4557 Michigan Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois  
Source: Census 1939

Y'er (gen.)  
(Formerly The Advance)  
2621 Centre Avenue  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
Source: Census 1945

Young People's Willing Worker  
(rel. qu.)  
5617 West Girard Avenue  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Source: Census 1943

Zip Magazine  
4019 S. Vincennes Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60653  
Source: Black Writers' News,  
December 1971-January 1972, n.p.

List no. 3

Magazine titles with incomplete data concerning place of publication, publication status, etc.

<u>Beauty Trade</u>	<u>Missionary Magazine</u>
<u>Black Beauty</u>	<u>Negro Braille Magazine</u>
<u>Black Business Digest</u>	<u>Negro Educational Review</u>
<u>Black Man</u>	<u>Negro Labor News</u>
<u>Bronze Confessions</u>	<u>Negro Musician</u>
<u>Colored Citizen</u>	<u>Negro Quarterly</u>
<u>Contact</u>	<u>New Negro Business and Financial Journal</u>
<u>Copper Romance</u>	<u>New Negro Traveler and Conventioneer</u>
<u>Designs for Gracious Living</u>	<u>Our Colored Missions</u>
<u>Duke</u>	<u>Pilot</u>
<u>Elegant Teen</u>	<u>Spotlighter</u>
<u>Everybody</u>	<u>Triangle</u>
<u>Freedom</u>	<u>Ulico</u>
<u>Harvard Journal of Afro-American Affairs</u>	<u>Uptown Beat</u>
<u>Hot Line</u>	<u>Vision</u>
<u>Impact</u>	<u>Women's Missionary Magazine</u>
<u>Josephite Harvest</u>	
<u>Journal of Human Relations</u>	
<u>Journal of National Technical Associations</u>	
<u>L'Union</u>	
<u>Media Woman</u>	



List no. 4

Out of Print \*

Advance Monthly  
157 Waldo Street  
Providence, Rhode Island

African Methodist Episcopal Church Magazine (quarterly)  
Vol. I. Nos. 1-5, September 1841--December 1842 at Yale University

Anglo-African  
Founded in 1859 by Thomas Hamilton  
Brooklyn, New York  
Vol. I Reprinted by Arno Press and The New York Times, New York, 1968

Body and Soul  
2851 Anode Lane  
Dallas, Texas

Bronze World

Colored American Magazine  
Colored Co-Operative  
Printing Company  
Boston and New York  
1900-1909

Douglass' Monthly  
Rochester, New York  
1858-1863 Microfilm copy in Schomburg Collection of New York Public Library

Ebony International  
Johnson Publication  
Chicago, Illinois

Fraternal Advocate  
Chicago, Illinois

Heebie Jeebies  
Chicago, Illinois  
Editor: P.L. Prattis

Howard's Negro American  
Harrisburg, Pa.  
Editor: H.J. Howard

Hue  
Johnson Publication  
Chicago, Illinois

Lincoln Journalism Newsletter  
Lincoln University  
Jefferson City, Mo.

Monitor (frat. qu.)  
413 East Ninth Street  
Fort Worth, Texas

Mirror of Freedom  
New York, New York

Mirror of Liberty  
New York, New York  
August 1838, January 1839  
available at New York Historical Society

National News Bulletin (ed. qu.)  
1790 Broadway  
New York, New York

National Reformer  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
1838  
William Whipper, editor.  
Organ was financed by the American Moral Reform Society

Negro Romance

\* Out of print according to the literature and indications on returned questionnaires.

Our Women and Children  
Louisville, Kentucky  
1888  
Editor: William Simmons

Railroad Review (gen.)  
417 East 47th. Street  
Chicago, Illinois

The Afro-American Budget  
Evanston, Illinois  
1889  
Editor: J.S.Woods

The Broadcaster  
A. & I. State University  
Nashville, Tennessee

The Horizon: A Journal of  
the Color Line  
Washington, D.C.  
Editor: W.E.B. DuBois

The Voice of the Negro:  
An Illustrated Monthly  
Magazine  
Hertel Jenkins & Company  
Atlanta, Ga.  
1904-1907

Urbanite

QUESTIONNAIRE

(Please return in the enclosed envelope.)

Name of Magazine: \_\_\_\_\_

Present Circulation: \_\_\_\_\_

Year of Founding: \_\_\_\_\_ How often published? \_\_\_\_\_

Brief note about the nature of your readers: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What would you consider to be the purpose of the publication?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Method of Printing: \_\_\_\_\_ Letterpress  
\_\_\_\_\_ Offset  
\_\_\_\_\_ Rotogravure  
\_\_\_\_\_ Mimeographed

Other \_\_\_\_\_

Method of Circulation (rate according to volume: 1, 2, 3, etc.)

\_\_\_\_\_ Mail  
\_\_\_\_\_ Newsstand

Other \_\_\_\_\_

THANKS FOR YOUR COOPERATION:

Marvin Kimbrough  
c/o Department of Journalism  
University of Texas  
Austin, Texas 78712

P.S. Will you please send me 1 or 2 sample issues under separate cover?

### III. Bibliography

#### A

#### B I B L I O G R A P H Y (In progress)

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Washington: Kennikat Press, Inc., 1964, 209.

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##### African Scholar

Wolseley, Roland. The Black Press, U.S.A. Ames: The Iowa  
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##### A.M.E. Review

Franklin, John Hope. From Slavery to Freedom. New York:  
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Loggins, Vernon. The Negro Author in America, Port  
Washington: Kennikat Press, Inc., 1964, 225.

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##### American Musician

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College Park, Maryland: McGrath Publishing Company,  
1968, 127-128.

##### A.M.E. Zion Quarterly Review

Detweiler, Frederick. The Negro Press in the United States.  
College Park, Maryland: McGrath Publishing Company,  
1968, 127.

Anglo-African

The Anglo-African Magazine: I. 1859. (Reprint) New York: Arno Press and The New York Times, 1968.

Bontemps, Arna. 100 Years of Negro Freedom. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company, 1961, 14.

Franklin, John Hope. From Slavery to Freedom. New York: Vintage Books, 1969, 233, 234.

Ball and Chain Review

Schatz, Walter (ed.). Directory of Afro-American Resources. New York: R.R. Bowker Company, 1970, 8.

Wolseley, Roland. The Black Press, U.S.A. Ames: The Iowa State University Press, 1971, 161.

Black Academy Review

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Black America

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Black Beauty

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Black Business Digest

Wolseley, Roland. The Black Press, U.S.A. Ames: The Iowa State University Press, 1971, 148.

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Schartz, Walter (ed.) Directory of Afro-American Resources. New York: R.R. Bowker Company, 1970, 18.

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Black Enterprise

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The Black Politician

Schartz, Walter (ed). Directory of Afro-American Resources. New York: R.R. Bowker Company, 1970, 14.

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Circulation

<u>Circulation figures</u>	<u>Number of magazines</u>
0-1,000	8
1,001-5,000	7
5,001-10,000	5
10,001-15,000	3
15,001-20,000	2
20,001-25,000	3
25,001-30,000	0
30,001-35,000	0
35,001-40,000	0
40,001-45,000	0
45,001-50,000	1
55,001-60,000	0
60,001-65,000	0
65,001-70,000	1
70,001-75,000	0
75,001-80,000	0
80,001-85,000	0
85,001-90,000	0
90,001-95,000	0
95,001-100,000	2
Over 100,000	3
Over 1,000,000	2
Unknown circulation	6

Year of founding:

Year	Total 10 yr.	Yearly total	
		1971	2
1970	9	1970	7
		1969	3
		1968	7
1960-69	14	1967	2
		1961	2
		1957	1
1950-59	3	1955	1
		1950	1
		1948	1
		1945	1
		1944	1
1940-49	6	1943	1
		1942	1
		1940	1
		1933	1
1930-39		1932	1
		1931	1
1920-29	0		0
1910-19	2	1916	2
1900-09	0		0
1890-99	0		0
1880-89	1	1883	1

How often published.

Weekly	2
Monthly	10
Bi-monthly	5
Quarterly	11
Annually	2
Semi-annually	3

Other:

Two issues only	1
Three times/yr.	2
Once school yr.	1
Irregular	1
Quarterly, if possible	1
Unknown	1

Method of printing.

Letterpress	11
Offset	22
Rotogravure	0
Mimeograph	0

Other:

Offset and Letterpress	1
Offset and Mimeograph	1
Unknown	5

Method of circulation.

(a) Rated:

Mail	#1	7
Newsstand	#2	2
(b) Mail checked (x) only		13
(c) Newsstand checked (x) only		1
(d) Mail and newsstand checked (x)		8
(e) Both checked (x) mail, newsstand and other		4

Comments under "other"

(1) give away	2
(2) book and candy store	1
(3) Conferences, meetings, expos, etc.	1
(f) Mail checked (x) and other	2

Comment under "other"

(1) book stores and libraries	1
(g) Rated and others	2
(1) Drop ship, contribution, bookshops and hand distribution	1
(h) Other only (campus sales)	1
(i) Unknown	3



# Size of Magazines

Calculations based on available copies.

\* indicates that the magazine was obtained from newsstand, personal subscription or gift. All others are complimentary copies of the publication.

<u>African Opinion</u>	8½ x 11
<u>Beau-Cocoa</u>	5½ x 8½
<u>Black America</u> *	8¼ x 11¼
<u>Black Communicator</u>	8½ x 11
<u>Black Creation</u> *	8½ x 11
<u>Black Is</u> *	8¼ x 11¼
<u>Black News</u> *	8½ x 10 3/4
<u>Black News Digest</u>	8 x 10½
<u>Black Stars</u> *	8½ x 11
<u>Black Theatre</u>	8¼ x 10 3/4
<u>Black Voices</u> *	8½ x 11
<u>Black World</u>	5¼ x 7¼
<u>Body and Soul</u>	9 x 12
<u>Bronze Thrills</u> *	8½ x 10 3/4
<u>Ebony</u>	10 x 13
<u>Epic</u> *	8½ x 11
<u>Essence</u> *	8½ x 11
<u>Equal Opportunity</u>	8 x 10 3/4

<u>Focus in Black</u>	8½ x 11
<u>Freedomways</u>	6 x 9
<u>Hep*</u>	8½ x 10 3/4
<u>Ivy Leaf*</u>	8½ x 11
<u>Jet*</u>	5½ x 7½
<u>Divine Word Messenger</u> January 1949	6 3/4 x 9 3/4
Issues for 1950 through 1971, and March 1927, March 1938	6 x 9
<u>Morehouse College Bulletin</u>	9 x 12
<u>Negro American Literature</u>	8½ x 11
<u>Negro Story</u>	6½ x 9½
<u>New Lady</u>	8½ x 10 3/4
<u>Nommo</u>	8½ x 11
<u>Sepia*</u>	10½ x 13
<u>Soul Confessions*</u>	8½ x 10 3/4
<u>Soul Illustrated</u>	8½ x 11
<u>Studies in Black Literature</u>	7½ x 10½
<u>Tan*</u>	8½ x 11
<u>TDR/Review</u>	7 x 10
<u>The Atlanta University Bulletin</u>	8½ x 11
<u>The Black Collegian</u>	8½ x 11
<u>The Black Politican</u>	8½ x 11
<u>The Journal of Negro Education</u>	7 x 10

<u>The Journal of Negro History</u>	6 3/4 x 9 3/4
<u>The Journal of Religious Thought</u>	6 x 9
<u>The Rican*</u>	6 x 9
<u>Tuesday at Home*</u>	10 1/2 x 13
<u>Urban West*</u>	8 1/2 x 11
<u>Wakra*</u>	8 1/4 x 10 3/4